THE COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY
JOEL H. SANDOZ & ANDREW MEYNIER.

Opelousas:
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13th, 1855.

ANTI KNOW-NOTHING TICKET.

For Governor,
ROBERT C. WICKLIFFE, OF WEST FELICIANA.
For Lieutenant Governor,
C. H. MOUTON, OF LAFAYETTE.
For Secretary of State.
ANDREW S. HERRON, OF EAST BATON ROUGE.
For Auditor,
SAMUEL F. MARKS, OF WEST FELICIANA.
For Treasurer,
CHARLES E. GRENEAUX, OF NATCHITOCHES.
For Attorney General,
E. WARREN MOISE, OF PLAQUEMINE.
For Superintendent of Public Education,
SAMUEL BARD, OF CARROLL.
For Congress.—4th District,
JOHN M. SANDIDGE, OF BOSSIER.
For the House of Representatives:
PLACIDE GUILBEAU, fils.
ANDREW J. THOMPSON.
BENJAMIN R. GANTT.
For District Attorney:
WILLIAM MOUTON Esq.
For Clerk of the District Court:
LOUIS LASTRAPES.
For Sheriff:
LOUIS VEILLANT CHACHERE.
For Coroner:
THOMAS S. HARDY, Junior.
For Assessor:
PIERRE MOUILLE.

☞ On Tuesday next, there will be sold by Auctioneer Déjean, on the Plantation of the late Jacques Lastrapes, 22 slaves, 9 of whom for cash, and 13 on a reasonable credit;—also a small stock of cattle, 16 vacant lots in our town, two tracts of land and other property.

On the 18th a negro-boy, a tract of Land &c., will be sold on Queue Tortue.

For particulars see the advertisements.

LOOK AT THIS.

☞ The sugar planters of the Parish of St. Landry are requested to meet at the Court-House, in the town of Opelousas, on *Saturday, the 20th inst.*, the object being to appoint Delegates to a State Convention, to be held at such time and place as may seem proper.

☞ We are happy to announce that the public health of our Parish continues to be excellent. The light frost of Saturday last has much contributed to the continuation of the good health we enjoyed before. We are very sorry to say that the yellow fever seems to exist at the South-East extremity of our Parish, and that several persons have already died with the disease.

We hope yet to be spared this year.

☞ Thursday next is the day fixed for a special term of our District Court, by Hon. A. Voorhies, Judge of the 14th District, for recused cases only.

WHO'LL TAKE THIS BET?—One of our friends offers to bet a cool $500 that R. C. Wickliffe will be elected Governor of this State at the next election.

$CC MORE.—Another friend of ours has $200 that he wishes to dispose of the same way as above. For particulars, apply at this office.

☞ *"The Kansas and Nebraska Bill is one of the veriest humbugs ever foisted upon an intelligent people. Had I been in Congress at the time of its passage I would have voted against it."*

WM. B. LEWIS, in his speech on Monday last, *endorsed by every Abolitionist North of Mason and Dixon's Line.—Southern (Minden) Banner.*

"DIVIDED, WE FALL."

The State Councils of all the States have not yet given to the public their opinions of the Platform manufactured at Philadelphia. But enough have, to show what degree of harmony prevails among them and what sort of "united action" may be expected from them in future.

Those of Kentucky, Maryland and North Carolina are the only ones that announce their acceptance of the Philadelphia Resolution.

Those of Georgia and North Carolina have "seceded" from and "repudiated" connection with the Order in the Free States, and refuse to acknowledge its authority or assert its action on the Slavery question.

Those of Indiana and Massachusetts have, in equally unmistakable terms, severed all connection with the Order in the Slave States.

Those of Illinois and Rhode Island adhere to the organization but repudiate the Platform.

Those of Virginia and Louisiana have repudiated the Religious Test and the Secrecy, and will admit both Catholics and Foreigners to the Lodge, as well as support them for office.

Those of Pennsylvania and New Jersey are divided.

That of New York adds to the general confusion.

Those of other States are wisely or despairingly silent.

BOLD AND UNTRUE ASSERTION.

"The Democratic party tinctured with Abolitionism," says Col. Wm. B. Lewis, the Know Nothing candidate for this congressional district. He forgot that on that test question in the last congress—the Kansas and Nebraska bill—44 Democrats in the free States in the House of Representatives voted with the South, and not one Whig or Know Nothing voted for it. He forgot that the only two Senators South who opposed the bill are Know Nothings. He forgot that his friend and ally T. G. Hunt was denounced by the Minden Herald, as unfaithful to the South. He forgot that Hunt opposed the bill on different ground from himself—never once alluding to the ridiculous objections offered by Wm. B. Lewis, on Monday last, in his speech in this place. Is it forgotten that all parties in North Louisiana hailed and rejoiced at its passage, because it was a Southern measure? The Abolitionists of the North raised the hue and cry against it as a pro-slavery triumph; and a storm of fanaticism was gotten up in consequence, which displaced some of the best and truest friends of the South from their seats in Congress; and yet Col. Wm. B. Lewis has the unblushing audacity to assert—that our good old party, the only true and national party is tinctured with Abolitionism. Well may he exclaim, Oh shame, where is thy blush! How Randal Hunt would have blushed had he been present and heard a charge so reckless and unfounded from his brother Know Nothing. A man like Randal Hunt who blushes for our foreign ministers (in a short trip to Europe of three weeks)—such men as Judge Mason in France, Buchanan in England, Dodge in Spain, would surely have had his *fair face* covered with blushes, when he saw such a party as the Democratic party tinctured with Abolitionism. A party Wm. B. Lewis (like some others we could name,) has abandoned when he could no longer enjoy its confidence and its offices.—*Southern Banner.*

SORGO SUGAR.—Mr. AVEQUIN, the distinguished chemist, has exhibited to us a specimen of very fine, well grained sugar obtained from the plant known to botanists as the *Horchus Saccharatus*, and commonly styled "Sorgo." It is a species of corn, producing a small grain like millet, and is very easily cultivated. The sugar is extracted from the stem or stalk, and the yield is quite large. One acre of ground in cultivation will produce from 800 to 1000 lbs. of sugar. The Sorgo has the advantage of ripening in summer, so that the grinding can be effected from the close of July to the middle of September. The stalks and entire plant afford excellent forage for cattle.—*Bee.*

It is a very strange fact indeed, that if the paupers and criminals were so fast entering our country, as the Know Nothings allege, that Clay, Buchanan and Webster should never have discovered it.—*Advocate.*

RESIGNATIONS.

We give below a list of persons who have withdrawn from the American or Know-Nothing party of our Parish, since about a month ago. We will observe, *en passant*, that this list does not contain the names of a certain number of those who do not wish their names to be in print.

We shall publish *gratis* and until further time, the list above mentioned, adding each week to it, the names of those who are daily withdrawing:

Chas. B. West,	John Sanderson,
Jas. E. Quin,	W. Elkins,
John Sanderford,	John Wright,
Eli Clark jr.,	Jean Vassor,
Louis Deville,	Joseph Bergeron fils,
Narcisse Jeansonne,	Joseph Bergeron père,
Green Dorman,	Hyppolite Guidry,
Léon Jeansonne,	Don Louis Breau,
William West,	François Benoit,
Jean Pierre Guidroz,	Placide Guidry,
Jean B. Dupléchain,	George Miller,
William Fisher,	Gerard Marks,
B. F. Neyland,	André N. Lalonde,
R. H. Gardner,	Auguste Ploé,
Déjean Sébastien,	Séville Carrière,
Michel Stoutt,	H. P. Knox,
Louis Carrière,	Théodule Emonet,
James Reed,	Hildevert Bergeron,
	Thélismar Lagrange.

Parish of St. Landry, Sept. 23d, 1855.

To the President of the Wigwam of St. Landry.

Wishing to retire from the Know Nothing Wigwam of this Parish, please accept this our present resignations, and submit them to your next meeting.

We have the honor to be,
HENRY LAGRANGE.
ANTOINE MAYER.

QUEUE TORTUE, 6th October 1855.

To the President of the St. Landry Wigwam.

Sir.—Please accept this our withdrawal from the order over which you preside.

P. MARTIN.
JAMES G. HAYS.
ALCESTE ROY.
ARGUS CASWELL.
CLAIRVILLE PREJEAN.

Arnaudville, October 8th, 1855.

Messrs. Editors Opelousas Courier,

Please publish in your paper, my resignation from the Know-Nothing order. In so doing, you'll oblige your devoted, A. J. PATIN.

Bayou Chicot, October 6th, 1855.

GENTLEMEN,—You will please announce in your paper, to my Know-Nothing friends, that I am no longer with them. To err is nature, but to rectify one's error is glorious. In an evil hour I was induced to join their organization; but after due reflexion, and taking the sober second thought, I find that it is antagonostical to true Democracy, and then against my treasured principles. I shall support the entire Democratic ticket.

WARREN M. FERGUSON.

☞ The following copy of a letter addressed to us for publication, we cheerfully insert *without charge*. It is the manly and independent renunciation of a political error, on the part of six of our worthy and respectable fellow-citizens of this Parish, whose sensible reflexions no doubt have led them to absolve themselves from the secret obligations of a an association which fettered and controlled the freedom of opinion and of action that unalienably and of right belonged to them as American citizens:

Bayou Rouge, St. Landry, 17 Sept. 1855.

To the Editors of the Opelousas Courier.

Gentlemen.—We have come to the deliberate conclusion, after much reflexion, to quit the Native American or Know-Nothing party, with which we have been for some time connected, and desire you to *publish to the world*, in your paper, this our declaration.

The right of voting for whomever *we* may consider best qualified for office, is too precious a privilege to be controlled *by the obligations of any association of men under Heaven.* We could not bear such a position longer and you will therefore have our names taken off, and consider us no longer bound to the Order, but once again *freemen.*

Yours, &c,
EDWARD STAPLETON.
J. PENDER.
L. GANSON.
JOHN MORROW.
W. D. GODWIN.
PHILLIP LOUIS.

N. B.—You will please put the above in your next week's paper and send your bill to Big Cane Post Office. EDWARD STAPLETON.

Washington, Octobre 11th, 1855.

To the President of the St. Landry Wigwam.

SIR: I hereby notify you, that I withdraw from the Order of Know-Nothings.—and that at the ensuing election, I shall cast my vote for the Democratic party, to which I have always belonged, and to which I shall ever adhere, expressing at the same time my sincere regret, for ever having joined the new party.

Yours Respectfully,
EPHRAIM DAVIS.

Opelousas, Octobre 8th, 1855.

To the President of the St. Landry Wigwam

Please accept this, my resignation of the Order, over which you preside.

Respectfully, &c.,
LOUIS VIDRINE, fils.

St. Landry, Oct. 11th, 1855.

Messrs. Editors, Opelousas Courier,

I learn with astonishment, that it was currently reported that I was a member of the Know-Nothing Order; it was done in order to hurt the Anti-Know-Nothing party, in using my name.—Far from being a Know-Nothing, I am a whole soul *Anti.* J. M. CARRIERE Jr.

Washington, October 11th, 1855.

To the Editors of the Opelousas Courier,

Gentlemen: You will oblige us by publishing in your next paper our withdrawal from the Know-Nothing Order, to which we heretofore belonged.

JOHN REED.
AL. STRODARD.

(*Communicated.*)

MESSRS. EDITORS.

I propose, through your paper, to furnish a few facts for the consideration of the voters and tax payers of the Parish of St. Landry.

We have had great deal of electioneering lately. Gentlemen have enlightened them on the political topics of the day. But no one, that I know, has presented them with an *exposé* of matters more directly interesting to them.

I have taken the trouble to look a little into the affairs of the Parish, as administered by our Police Jury, under Know-Nothing leaders and influence, and the result of my investigations, I wish to offer to the people of St. Landry.

I have taken these items from their published deliberations, in their official paper, to which I refer; the yeas and nays on some very important resolutions and ordinances are *not given*, and as these were passed after Know-Nothingism had the ascendency in it, is to be taken against that party, or otherwise let them give the yeas and nays as they were actually counted. We, outsiders, know how these things were done; but we would rather know the fact from the Know-Nothings themselves.

We find little interest up to the meeting of June 1854 (see the Opelousas Courier of 29th July 1854.) The Jury was at that time composed of eighteen members from 19 Wards.

On motion of Mr. Barry, unanimously resolved that the 13th Ward be added to the 15th Ward;—And also, on motion of the same, that the 4th Ward be added to the 19th.

This reunion was effected "in so much only as regards the election of a police juror; for all other purposes the wards with their previous limits and extent, to be considered as separate Wards."

At this time there were already some Know-Nothings in the Police Jury.

At the December meeting (see Opelousas Courier 20th January 1855) on the separate motions of MM. Thibodeau, President Gantt and Sandoz, the Wards previously united were again restored to their former condition in all respects, each being entitled to a separate member from and after the 2nd Monday of May 1855.

This uniting of Wards at one meeting and their separation at the next, was to be the prelude of future operations upon a much larger scale, and for entirely different reasons than those alledged at the two meetings last mentioned, for up to this time there seem not to be a very strongly marked distinction between the Know-Nothings and the other members, as president Gantt united with Sandoz and Thibodeau for the restoration of the Wards. With what candor and good faith this restoration of the Wards was made by the apparent concurrence of the Anti-Know-Nothings the sequel will show.

At the meeting of the 5th March 1855, (see the Patriot of the 7th April) all the Parish officers were elected, Doctor Ray, among others, as Parish Physician.—The "Patriot" was chosen as the official organ. This was the first triumph of Know-Nothingism, and we all remember the many tricks that were resorted to for that purpose. From this time out we will follow that party, and show under its administration, with what justice and equity our Parish has been subdivided and jerrymandered with the most flagrant unequality of representation and in utter disregard of the principle that there should be no taxation without a proper representation of persons and property, and all this, in order to obtain a majority in the Police Jury. These are crying evils, and the people ought to put down those who, instead of discharging conscientiously their mandate, are busy with schemes of personal interest and personal agrandizement. Some of those who have been very instrumental in this work, are now candidates for office, and the leading spirit of them all, is a candidate for Sheriff, President Gantt. Remember this, when you go to vote in November next.

As we have already seen, at the December meeting, the Wards were all restored to their former condition, to take effect from the second Monday of May 1855. In the face of this resolution and the previous apparent unanimous action of the Jury, Know-Nothingism having in the mean time acquired strength, now raises its head and proclaims openly that it must have all the parochial loaves and fishes, and it immediately goes to work to obtain that end without any previous notice. We find at the special April meeting (see the Patriot of 29th April) on motion of President Gantt, resolved, that the Jury now take in consideration the reduction of the number of the Police Jury Wards.

A *previous* reduction had been made; at the next meeting the Wards were reinstated as formerly, and at the next meeting again a reduction is desired.—This resolution was opposed by the Antis, supported by the Know-Nothings and carried.

Now the work goes on bravely.

On motion of President Gantt, the 13th Ward (Atchafalaya) is added to the 14th (Waxia) and the 18th Ward (Mentow) added to the 8th (Lower Plaquemine). Same result as on the previous resolution.—Up to this time the yeas and nays and names are given; afterwards, no names are given.

On motion of the same, the 4th Ward (Grand Coteau) and 19th Ward (Coulée Croche) are added to and made a part of the 3rd Ward (Gros Chevreuil). And further, that the 8th Ward (Faquetaique) be added to the 7th (Upper Plaquemine). In all these it is expressly understood and stated that this union is only so far as regards *the election of a Police Juror*; for all other purposes the wards are to remain separate."

Is not the object of these reductions plain? Was it not for the purpose of increasing Know-Nothing influence in the Jury?

The June meeting (Patriot 31st June) shows the composition of the Jury, which was the same as shown by the Patriot of 7th of April, at the March meeting, excepting Charles Bourque, who was chosen for the 5th Ward (which was entitled to a representative by a certain resolution of December meeting already cited) and Augustin Guillory was elected in place of Auguste Soileau, for the 11th Ward.

In the great reduction of April, the 5th Ward was forgotten; and at the May election, Charles Bourque was returned as its representative, and participated in the deliberations until the third day, when, to *get rid of him*, the process of reduction was recurred to and on motion of Mr. Thompson, the 5th Police Jury Ward was added to the 1st (Opelousas). Not only no names are mentioned on the vote of this resolution, but the yeas are not even given. The Police Jury thus trimmed and cleared of Anti Know-Nothing influence, also abolished the office of Parish Physician.

We annex herewith a statement, showing the present composition of the Police Jury, the extent of the wards, the number of voters in each (as taken from the last election,) and we ask if there ever was an instance of jerrymandering known in the annals of political trickery and demagoguism? By thus diminishing the number of wards for election of a representative and leaving it "separate for all other purposes", the Know Nothings got rid of Bourque in the 5th ward, of Zincourt Fontenot, in the 8th, of Léon Thibodeau, from the 4th and 19th wards, and of Jack Wright, from the 18th. The latter, it is true, was a Know-Nothing, but *he would do* notwithstanding what was *right*, and therefore could not be relied upon; so, like the others, he was unceremoniously turned out. In this way led by President Gantt, they have secured the entire control of the Police Jury. If the people of St. Landry are willing to be thus governed and by such men, we have nothing more to say. Voters and tax payers of Saint Landry look at the past history of this body, as shown by the preceding statement of facts and judge for yourselves.

Opelousas and Bellevue,	219 votes.
Washington,	77 "
Gros Chevreuil, Grand Coteau & Coulée Croche,	236 "
Lower Plaquemine and Mentow,	206 "
Upper Plaquemine and Faquetaique,	216 "
Flat Town,	176 "
Bayou Chicot,	86 "
Old Grand Prairie,	52 "
Bayou Boeuf and Mountville,	99 "
Waxia and Atchafalaya,	31 "
Bayou Rouge,	36 "
Mamouth,	40 "
Plaisance,	64 "

TAX PAYER.

(*Communicated.*)

On the 5th of last month, was enacted, in the Police Jury, a resolution, authorising and requesting the Parish Treasurer to receipt to the securities of the late Franklin B. Reeves, late Collector of the Parish Tax of 1852 and Rail-Road Tax of 1853, for the sum of thirty four hundred and thirty three dollars and sixty three cents, and further to receive from and receipt to the same, on their own account, as collector, the list of uncollected Rail-Road Taxes and insolvent Parish Taxes, (see proceedings of Police Jury, published in the *Opelousas Patriot*, of the 6th October instant.)

This act of a public body, flagrantly violative of its obligations to the tax payers of the parish, illegal iniquitous and unprecedented, should be exposed to the public scrutiny, that it may meet with the public condemnation it deserves, and that those who are responsible for its commission (in voting for the passage of the resolution), be offered an excuse to explain and do away with the impression made upon all, in reading the proceedings published in the Patriot.

To understand the resolution and to see its intent and purpose, we must recur back. After the death of the lamented Mr. Reeves, in 1853, his securities continued the collection of the Rail-Road and Parish Taxes, and were granted to 1st January 1855 to pay the same in the Parish Treasurer's hands, (see proceedings of the Police Jury, of September 1854.

On the 6th of March 1855, the Parish Attorney was directed to institute proceedings to enforce in immediate collection and settlement of the balance due of the Parish Tax of 1852 and Rail-Road Tax of 1853. There was then due, as collected, of Parish Tax, $ 3,325 94 cents, and of Rail-Road Tax, $ 10,891 58 cents, aggregate uncollected of both taxes, for which the estate and securities were liable, $ 14,217 52 cents.

Suit was accordingly brought to enforce those liabilities, which had accrued since the latter part of 1853, and had remained thus long unadjusted. This proceeding, by the Police Jury, awakened the securities of Reeves to a sense of their responsibilities, and at the June session of that body, in accordance with their memorial, a committee was appointed, invested with plenary power to make an equitable and fair adjustment of all accounts, under instructions, to establish, 1st amount of Rail-Road Taxes, and 2d the amount of Parish Taxes on the rolls which cannot be collected. Mr. Harman and two others were appointed in conformity with this request, to examine the accounts and vouchers of the securities of F. B. Reeves, make a full statement of the same, and to report to the Jury at their next meeting.

In September following, the committee, from the evidence furnished them, having made no report, the resolution hereinafter quoted was introduced in the Police Jury and passed that body, by the casting vote of President Elbert Gantt, now a candidate for your votes for Sheriff of this Parish, instructing the Treasurer to give receipts to the securities of Franklin B. Reeves, for the sum of thirty-four hundred and thirty-three dollars, collected by him or by them; or in other words, in their settlement of accounts to give them credit for that sum, although not paid in the Treasury by them.

Here then is a remission of a sum of $3,433 63 cents, which was imposed as tax upon us—and collected. That sum was taxed to meet to that amount the debts of the Parish; and being otherwise appropriated, must be drawn from our pockets again.

Are we longer to put up with favoritism of this kind? Are our public officers to be chosen among those who voted for this measure? Are we going to place them in higher official position to widen the field of their operations? The coming elections will decide.

"On motion, Resolved that R. Benguerel, Parish Treasurer, be authorised and he is hereby requested to receipt to Thomas Q. Anderson, Thomas M. Anderson and James Morgan, securities of Franklin B. Reeves, deceased, late Parish and Rail-Road Tax Collector, for the sum of thirty-four hundred and thirty-three dollars and sixty three cents, that he received from and receipt to the same on their own account, as Collector, the list of uncollected Railroad Taxes and insolvent Parish Taxes, and that they, the said Andersons and Morgan be allowed thirty days to make full and final payment of the entire amount due by them."

Huffpower, McCrory, Jackson and Thompson voted yea.—Sandoz, Whittington, Guillory and Teal voted nay. Gantt, President, voted in the affirmative.

TAX PAYER.

LETTER OF ROBERT BALLARD.

To the Members of the American Party of Caddo Parish, Louisiana:

GENTLEMEN.—Having determined to withdraw from the Order, I think it due to you and myself, that I should give the reasons leading me to that course. Whatever may be my abilities, I can say with truth and without being charged with egotism, that they have been from the first moments of the organization of the Order in this parish, till within a very short time past, exerted in its favor. I have in season and out of season, night and day, worked to increase the number of the Order, and strengthen the organization and increase its success in the coming election. The discussions which have taken place, have caused me to reflect seriously on the principles of the Order, and ask myself what good is to be done to the country by its success? I have most reluctantly been forced to the conclusion that the object for which I joined the Order can never be accomplished by it, and that its longer existence will bring upon the country the evils I would through its instrumentality have averted.

First, as to the corruptions of the ballot-box, can they be removed or prevented by riot and bloodshed? Is that government safe in which there exists a secret order of men pledged under oath to rally at a signal for deeds of violence? I tremble when I think of the power I have lately held, and not only hope but pray that it may be used with equal prudence by those who may succeed to it. Which of you knows at what moment you may receive the signal? As Americans, are you willing to convert the ballot-box into a cartridge-box? As Masons, would you be able to keep your oaths if you were to find brother Masons in the Democratic ranks? As an American and a Mason, I can no longer have my life and my conscience in the keeping of others.

I was told, and I believed when I joined, that the Order was American and national—that by its influence Abolitionism would be crushed at the North, and peace and quiet established at the South. How have these hopes and expectations been met? There is no denying the fact, and I cannot conscientiously disguise it, that the Order is thoroughly abolitionized at the North. I see it denied in the "Organ," that the Northern States have withdrawn. If this be so, then the order is still more objectionable to me. In the next meeting of the National Council, each State is to be represented according to population, which gives the Abolition majority the power to nominate our candidates for the Presidency. If the Northern States have withdrawn, then it is folly to call the party national any longer. Having always been a Whig, I had as well affiliate with Northern Abolition Whigs as with Northern Abolition Know-Nothings—if I must affiliate with one or the other.

But is this a necessity? All the great issues between the Whig and Democratic parties have been settled. There is no further question between these parties as to the bank, tariff or internal improvements. The slavery question is the very one now pending.

The Whig party is denationalized by the Northern wing becoming abolitionized—where then am I to go? The Democratic party at its last National Convention, having adopted the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions, and "acquiesced" in the compromise of 1850, by which the slavery question was settled, I see no reason why I should not co-operate with it hereafter. The vote of a majority of the Northern wing of that party for the Kansas bill, at the last session of Congress, shows that they are disposed to keep the faith. This is more than can with truth be said of either the American or Whig party, in that section.

Since the publication of our platform, at Philadelphia, I have been led to asking myself what are the principles of the party with which I have connected myself? We live under a republican form of government. The people pass laws by their representatives. Is it not important then, that we should know the views of our representatives before voting for them? This principle was repudiated at Philadelphia, and no qualification now seem necessary, except that the candidates shall not be a foreigner by birth, a Roman Catholic, or be married to a Roman Catholic wife. In this State, where there are more Roman Catholics than in any other, the latter disqualification seems to have been dispensed with, and our candidate for Governor is a Catholic. Now, Giddings, Seward, Greely, and hundreds of Northern Abolitionists are, native born Protestants. Yet I could not vote for them. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, is a native Protestant and yet he wished that Catholic Mexicans would receive his brother American Protestants "with bloody hands and hospitable graves." Contrast his conduct with that of the foreign born Catholic, Gen. Shields, at the head of a brigade of native born Protestant Americans, shedding his blood in a contest with Mexican Catholics. Do not rejoice to this war with Catholic Mexico, where stood the foreign born Catholic, Soulé?

I have investigated with sound diligence the question whether Catholics owe allegiance to the Pope of Rome, and I am constrained to say that I am satisfied the charge is false. How else can we explain the fact that Roman Catholics voted for the war against a Roman Catholic nation, commanded our armies and filled its ranks? But to recur to the immediate subject of this paragraph—the *principles* of our *no principle party.* I have always supposed that the great advantage of a republican form of Government was, that all questions as to the passage or repeal of laws, the collection or disbursement of money had to be canvassed before the people by those who are vested with legislative power, before were voted for; it is thus, and thus only, that the will of the people can be ascertained. It is thus only that they can have a passage of the laws by which their lives, liberties and properties are to be effected. But it seems to be the opinion of our party that it is only important to ascertain who are to hold the offices, not how they are to be administered. It is the first time, I believe, in the history of our country, or of any other pretending to be free, that a party has arisen aspiring to supreme legislative control, without avowing its financial policy. Americans may govern America very badly. Whilst Irish Catholics were fighting under Gen. Scott, at Lundy's Lane, American Protestants were burning blue lights at New London. I would trust the foreign Democrats of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Michigan, whose representatives in Congress voted for the Kansas bill and the Fugitive Slave law sooner, far sooner, than native American Abolitionists of Massachusetts, who are opposed to both, and who are now in session and earth to repeal the one and have nullified the other.

If candidates are to be elected without previously declaring their principles and expressing them before the people, we had as well at once abolish the ballot box and appoint a committee of broken down hungry politicians to make our laws. As to this war upon foreigners, I am getting sick of it. The attempt to proscribe them, has led to nothing but bloodshed and violence. It is a matter over which Congress has no control. The Constitution of the United States leaves to each State to decide who shall be voters. By any alteration of the naturalization laws, Congress can only effect the right of foreigners to hold office. That is a matter which I would leave to the people at the ballot box. This is not a fit subject on which to form a national party. As our State council has ignored the Catholic test, I need not further discuss that point.

The letter is already extended to greater length than I had intended; I will only add, that in my opinion, this is no time for distracting and dividing the South, on immaterial, outside and impracticable issues. The only party that can now pretend to national existence is the Democratic party. If they shall stand by us in the next Congress, as they did in the last, the country may yet be saved. If, however, they shall desert us, and a Northern majority shall attempt to trample on our rights, in violation of the Constitution, the principles adopted by the Democratic party at Baltimore, that "in cases of dangerous and palpable violations of the Constitution by Congress, each State has the right to judge of the infraction and of the mode and measure of redress," will be a shield under the protection of which we will find safety.

I trust that I need not say to those who know me as well, and have known me as long as you, that the secrets of the Order will be most sacredly kept by me. In dissolving my connection with you, let me assure you that I do so with the kindest feelings and sincerest wishes for your prosperity and happiness. Nothing but the most solemn convictions that my duty to myself and country required it, could have induced me to the course I have pursued. I doubt not, that if you come to like conclusions, you will pursue a like course.

I remain, very truly,
Yours, &c.,
ROBERT BALLARD.

GREENWOOD, Aug., 23, 1855.

(*Telegraphed to the New Orleans Bee.*)

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.—RUSSIANS NOT RETREATING.—TURKISH VICTORY AT KARS.—THE CZAR GOING TO THE CRIMEA, &c.

NEW YORK, October 3.—The Collins steamship Pacific, Capt. Nye, from Liverpool on the 22d ult., arrived off Sandy Hook at 2 o'clock this morning, and reached her dock a few hours subsequently.

THE CRIMEA.—The news from the seat of war by this arrival contains nothing of startling importance.

The reported retreat of the Russians to Perekop is contradicted.

It is stated that the Czar is going to the Crimea.

ASIA.—The Russian army in Asia had made an attack on Kars, but was repulsed by the Turks, with considerable loss, and had retired to Erzeroum.

RUSSIA.—Russia had offered to Denmark to mediate with the United States on the question of the Sound Dues.

PORTUGAL.—The inauguration of the young King of Portugal was celebrated on the 16th ult.

ITALY.—King Bomba, of Naples, had apologized to England and France.

(*Telegraphed to the New Orleans Bee.*)

GEORGIA ELECTION.

JOHNSON ELECTED.

COLUMBIA, S. C., October 2.—Returns have been received from fifty-five counties in Georgia, which indicate beyond a doubt the re-election of Hon. Herschell V. Johnson, Democrat, to the office of Governor; Messrs. Howell, Cobb, and H Stephens, Democrats, are re-elected to Congress. The other districts have not yet been definitely heard from.

COLUMBIA, October 3.—Governor Johnson's majority will be in the neighborhood of 5,600 votes. Five Democrats and three Know-Nothings are probably elected to Congress.

THE FEVER.

We have again to record the demise of six persons in this town since our last issue, being a falling off of four from our last report; but we attribute this decrease to the sudden change of the weather, being very unfavorable to those who were very ill. The malady though, we are happy to say, is greatly on the decline, there are but a very few sick and the most of them are in a state of convalescence.—*St. Martinsville Constitutional.*

TEXAS ITEMS.—A letter from Eagle Pass to the Houston Telegraph states that the Indians were still committing depredations in that region. A man named Henderson and a Mexican were pursued by them recently near Los Noras. The former had a bag of silver, amounting to about fifty dollars. He scattered it upon the ground and made his escape, while the Indians were scrambling for the pieces. They caught the Mexican, robbed him of his blanket and let him go.

A party of Indians still lurked about the Cibolo, at latest dates, killing cattle and stealing horses.

The San Antonio Ledger, of the 22d, states that an old citizen of New Braunfels had been murdered in his bed, and his wife, daughter and son-in-law were suspected of having committed the deed.

A DECIDED BLACK.—The very black Republicans of New York have put forth, by convention, the following State ticket.

Secretary of State—Fred. Douglas, (black man.) Comptroller—Lewis Tappan, (white man.) Treasurer—James C. Delong, (white man.) Attorney General—James B. Pinsham, (black man.)

Canal Commissioner William Smith, (white man.)

State Prison Inspector—George W. Clark, (white man.) Judges Court of Appeals—Beriah Green, Wm. Goodell, (white men.)

☞ A Democratic editor in Illinois, annoyed by the abuse of a Know-Nothing contemporary, effectually stops his mouth by the following pointed question:

How did you feel the first time you took the sacrament after having taken an oath in a Know-Nothing lodge to virtually lie to every person who should interrogate you in relation to your connection with such order?"

Obituary.

"When sorrows come, they come not single spies,
But in battalions!

DIED—In Prairie Gros Chevreuil, on the 7th inst., EMERIN, aged 9 years, son of HYPOLITE MALLETTE.

Thus a treble wo doth visit the already lacerated hearts of fond and doting parents. The deceased is the third child that has fallen within a month by the epidemic in this devoted family. May the Lord "temper the wind to the shorn lamb," and yield them resignation and happiness!

☞ We are authorized to announce that Mr. T. S. HARDY JR., is the Anti-Know-Nothing candidate for the office of Coroner of the Parish of St. Landry, at the election in November next.

Sept. 29th, 1855.

Messrs. Sandoz & Meynier.—Please announce that L. VEILLANT CHACHERE fils is an Anti-Know-Nothing candidate for Sheriff of this Parish, at the November election.

A NUMBER OF FRIENDS.

30th June, 1855.

☞ We are authorized to announce that Mr. FRANÇOIS RICHARD is an Anti-Know-Nothing candidate for the office of Sheriff for this Parish, at the election in November next.

HIS NUMEROUS FRIENDS.

August 25th, 1855.

☞ We are authorized to announce MR. WILLIAM MOUTON as a candidate for the office of District Attorney for the 15th Judicial District of this State, at the election in November 1855.

Opelousas, May 19th., 1855.

☞ We are authorized to announce that PIERRE MOUILLE is a candidate for the office of Assessor, he occupied last year. Election to take place in november next, and that as such he believes it his duty to announce that he is opposed to the Know-Nothings' Sect. He recommends himself to his friends and the public.

[Opelousas, Feb. 17th., 1855.

Messrs. Editors of the Courier.

Unlike the party who professes contempt for "the wild hunt after office," while most of its members are disappointed office seekers of the whig and democratic parties, the members of the Anti-Know Nothing party have not as yet suggested a ticket to represent the Parish of St. Landry in the next Legislature.—We propose the following as the Anti-Know Nothing candidates for the Legislature:

PLACIDE GUILBEAU fils, of Grand Côteau
ANDREW J. THOMPSON, of Bayou Chicot.
BENJAMIN R. GANTT, of Opelousas.

MANY ANTI-KNOW NOTHINGS.

☞ We are authorized to announce that Mr. ANDRE MEYNIER is a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace, for the first ward of St. Landry.

☞ We are authorised to announce that Mr. GUY H. BELL is a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace for the first ward of St. Landry.

☞ We are authorised to announce that Mr. Louis L. BOUTRÉ is a candidate for the office of Constable for the first ward of St. Landry.

Run away,

FROM the undersigned, in Grand Prairie, Parish of St. Landry, on the 7th of August last, a mulattowoman named PATIENCE, aged about 24 years, pretty face, and wearing habitually a heavy gold ring on one of her left hand's finger. She is of middle size.

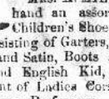
It is supposed that she is lurking or harbored about Fausse Pointe, in the Parish of St. Martin.

A liberal reward will be given to whomsoever will bring back said girl to the undersigned, or lodge her in one of the Jails of this State so that he can have her back.

JOSEPH DESHOTELS.

Parish of St. Landry, Oct. 18, 1855. 3t.

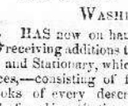
CHEAP
Ladies and Children's Shoe Store.



MRS. A. MILLSPAUGH has now on hand an assortment of Ladies and Children's Shoes, of every fashion and quality, consisting of Garters, Booties, Buskins' Ties, White Kid and Satin, Boots and Slippers, Slippers of French and English Kid, Toilet Slippers. Also an assortment of Ladies Corsetts, Hyde and Goodrich's Needles; Perfumery, Toilet Articles; Fancy Stationary and Confectionary; Music for Guitar and Piano; Guitar and Piano Strings.

Washington, October 13th, 1855.

MILLSPAUGH'S
BOOKS. POST-OFFICE. STATIONARY.
WASHINGTON, LA.



HAS now on hand and is constantly receiving additions to his Stock of Books and Stationary, which he offers at New-Orleans prices,—consisting of full and half Bound Blanks, Books of every descriptions, and every article usually found in a Stationary Store. The subscriber is prepared to fill orders at the shortest notice for Books of Standard Literature, elegantly bound and illustrated Works, cheap Publications, Magazines, Newspapers, School Books, (both french and english).

☞ School Stationary, &c., &c., &c., just received:—English Woman in Prussia, Bancroft's Miscellaneous Essays, Harpes Story Books, The Watchman, Fudge Doings, Constance Herbert, Country Neighborhood, Confessions of a Pretty Woman, The Jealous Wife, Arthurs Series of Tales, Fanny Ferns Works, Kerwins Letters to Bishop Hughes, Dodd Lectures on Electrical Psychology, Memoirs of Countess Blennington, Memoirs of Sydney Smith, Benton 30 years in U. S. Senate, vol. 1; Offluk Cotton and Sugar Plantation Register, &c., &c., &c.

Washington, La., October 13th, 1855.

150 SACKS SALT, just received and for sale by
DEBAILLON & CARRIERE.
Washington, La., Oct. 13th, 1855.

40 SACKS OF BLACK OATS, For sale by
DEBAILLON & CARRIERE.
Washington, La., Oct., 13th, 1855.

70 SACKS OF WHEAT BRAN, For sale by
DEBAILLON & CARRIERE.
Washington, La., Oct., 13th, 1855.

State of Louisiana.

DISTRICT COURT, }
Parish of St. Landry. } No. 7552.

Estate of Louis Gilbert, deceased.

VALERY MAYER, of the Parish of St. Landry, Administrator of the Estate of the late Louis Gilbert, deceased, late of the Parish of St. Landry, having filed a final Tableau of distribution among the heirs of said Estate, accompanied by a petition, praying that the same may be homologated;—And whereas the prayer of said petition has been granted by an order of Court, dated 17th September, 1855.

Therefore, notice is hereby given to all interested, to make opposition, if any they have, within thirty days from the date hereof why said Tableau should not be homologated, and the Administrator discharged from all further liabilities as such, and his bond cancelled.

A. GARRIGUES, *Clerk.*

Opelousas, September 22d, 1855.

A Runaway in Jail.

WAS committed into the Jail of the Parish of St. Landry, on the 29th of